

Professional and Business Cards.
S. M. WEST, Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on Front and Princess streets, under
General Notices.
ALL persons are forbidden from trading for a certain
Notice.
FOR SALE.
A TURPENTINE FARM, containing forty-eight
Turpentine Farm.
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Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.
LIPITT'S SPECIFIC.
For the Cure of Dysentery, Diarrhoea, and Summer Complaint.
In presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, but rely on the hope held out to the afflicted, which facts do warrant.
This remedy having been, for years, used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases and those pertaining to the same, the Proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly observed.
Many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

Schools.
EDUCATION.
THE SIXTH Semi-Annual Session of my School will commence on the first Monday in November next, an close on the last Friday in March.
Punctual attendance on the first day of the session is requested.
Wm. Robinson.
Wilmington, Oct. 15 1852
Jacksonville Male and Female Seminary.
BENJAMIN J. TENNEY, A. M., Principal.
Principal ELIZA HESTER, Instructors in Female Department.
The Trustees are happy to announce that this Institution is now permanently established, and in a flourishing condition. Testimonials of the highest character warrant them in saying that the qualifications of the Teachers whom they have engaged, are such as to ensure, to all who may patronize the institution, the advantages of systematic and thorough instruction.
A large and commodious building has been erected with separate rooms, and ample accommodations for both the Male and Female Departments.
A very extensive and complete Apparatus has been provided for the illustration of the different branches of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c. Frequent lectures will be given, with experiments in the various branches of Physical Science, throughout the Academic year, which commenced on the 4th inst.

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DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
OF New Hampshire.FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. WM. R. KING,
OF Alabama.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, 22 DAY OF NOVEMBER.

Democratic Electors.
For the State at large, JAMES C. DOBBLIN.
First District, WILLIAM H. THOMAS.
Second District, BURTON CRAIG.
Third District, WALTER F. LEAK.
Fourth District, ROBERT P. DICK.
Fifth District, ABRAHAM RENCHER.
Sixth District, L. O. BRANCH.
Seventh District, SAMUEL J. PERSON.
Eighth District, C. M. W. WARD.
Ninth District, THOMAS BRAGG.No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution, but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood.
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Democratic Electoral Tickets may be had in any quantity, at this office at \$1 per 1,000.

To the People of Eastern North Carolina.

Although there will be another issue of our paper between this day and TUESDAY THE SECOND DAY OF NOVEMBER, yet, from the arrangement of the mails, this will be the last opportunity we have to address a large body of our readers all through the Eastern portion of the State, and in some of the Western counties also. We therefore propose to say a few words. Few, we hope, will be necessary, for the merits of the candidates and the principles of the parties have already been sufficiently canvassed, and the flat of public opinion has placed its stamp of approval upon the principles and the candidates of the Democratic party and of reprobation upon those of the Scott-Seward party. In the course of this canvass, in meeting charges brought against General Pierce, we have found it necessary to examine the record fully, and we must say we say it candidly, honestly and from our hearts out, that we have never examined into the political history of any man, whose whole course would bear a more rigid examination, or who has been more straightforward, consistent and constitutional in his whole views and conduct. In 1839, we find him standing by Mr. Calhoun, in the Senate of the United States, and voting for his celebrated Southern rights resolutions. In 1844, we find him advocating the annexation of Texas, and rebuking the abolitionists who opposed it on abolition grounds. And he then pledged himself should be the consequence, to go, and in 1846 he did go as a private soldier. After the compromise was passed, and Mr. Atwood, who was the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Hampshire came out against the Fugitive Slave Law, we find Gen. Pierce depriving him of the nomination and electing a sound man over him.

On the other hand, we have found General Scott claiming to be a Democrat at Rochester, N. Y., in 1839, and in the same year, a candidate for the nomination of the Whig Convention, which met at Harrisburg, Pa. We next find him writing Native American letters—Canada annexation letters—anti-slavery letters—United States Bank, and Bankrupt law, and high tariff letters; and all sorts of letters, including "hazy plate of soap" letters. We find the compromise passed, and the Fugitive Slave Law resisted at the North, and Gen. Scott's name employed to sanction that resistance; and great a letter-writer as Gen. Scott had been, not one word did he write for over two years in favor of that law—even when interrogated; and to cap the climax, we find this modest man now travelling through the country, making speeches for himself, and strong nativeist as he has been, praising up the "rich brogue," and the "German accent," and all that sort of thing; and the last we heard of him, he was at Syracuse, New York, where he partook of a public dinner, at which Wm. H. Seward presided.

Need we ask you upon which of these two men your choice—your enthusiastic choice—must fall? What Southern man can support Scott and Graham? Who can refuse to support Pierce and King?

The canvass which has been in progress, since the nominations made by the Democratic and Whig Baltimore Conventions, is now drawing rapidly to a close, and as it does so, various signs serve to foreshadow with all the certainty of conviction the final result. It is a striking fact that since the Presidential canvass has commenced not a single State, not even Florida, has given a popular majority for the Whig party. Within little over a week, elections have been held in three of the most important States of the Union, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, States easting sixty-two electoral votes, and entitled to fifty-six members of Congress. In these States the Democrats have obtained a popular majority of something between forty and fifty thousand, and carried thirty-nine Congressional Districts, while the Whigs have only carried seventeen. We have taken the trouble to examine the votes in these States, from 1833 to 1848 inclusive, and we find no instance in which either side has obtained a large majority at the State elections as the Democrats have in this instance, and then failed to carry the vote of the States for the candidate of their party. We look upon the October elections in these three States as a certain indication of how they will go in November, and really decide of the whole contest.

Even Florida, it has at length been ascertained, has gone Democratic in every thing, Congressman, Governor, and a majority of fifteen in the Legislature. While the tremendous majority of 3684 in Baltimore city, renders it next to impossible that Scott can do anything in the State of Maryland. Last year we carried Baltimore by about seven hundred, and the Scott men, before the late municipal election in that city, said, "unless you can carry the city by two thousand, you cannot carry the State." We have carried the city by two thousand and sixteen hundred over, and we will carry the State even according to their own showing.

We cannot believe that North Carolina will fail to redeem the pledge she has given through her large majority for Mr. Reid, and by the lips of her eloquent Dobbin. She will not desert one who has never deserted the constitution, nor failed to bear his testimony against all attempted encroachments on the rights of the South. She will rally for the friend of Woodbury, the man of the constitution and the Union—Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire. In the changes and vicissitudes of party warfare the town of Wilmington; the county of New Hanover; the whole Cape Fear country has stood like a rock, and neither the log cabin excitement of 1840, nor the Rough and Ready enthusiasm of 1848 caused the least wavering in their unshaken and unshakable devotion to the great principles of the Constitution and the Union. These principles are now every where triumphant. State after State is wheeling into line, and North Carolina will respond to the call made upon her by a majority of ten thousand for Pierce and King.

Our last word—our most earnest request to our friends; is to REMEMBER THE SECOND DAY OF NOVEMBER. Go then to the polls, and cast your vote for the Democratic Electoral ticket. We ask our friends and friends in the East and in the West, to be up and doing. We call upon Du-

plis, and Sampson, and Owsen, Columbus, and Brimfield, and Robinson, and C. berland, to arouse themselves. This District has four thousand majority in August. Let her give five thousand in November. New Hanover county gave within six or seven of a thousand. Let her increase her majority to eleven or twelve hundred. And in Wayne and Edgecombe, and Nash and Pitt, and Halifax, the Democrats will increase their majorities, if they will on y bring the people out, for PIERCE AND KING.

Henry W. Miller's Speech.

Henry W. Miller, Esq., the Scott Elector for the State at large, made a speech last Saturday evening in Major Walker's yard. His points were the old ones, as follows:—Gen. Pierce's vote on the admission of Mr. Brooks's negro into the District of Columbia in 1834; Gen. Pierce's votes in the Senate of the United States on the reference of certain abolition petitions; a garbled extract from Gen. Pierce's speech on Mr. Calhoun's celebrated Southern Rights resolutions of 1839, for which Gen. Pierce voted; an attack upon Gen. Pierce because, in 1846-7-8, other people in New Hampshire did things; a garbled extract from Gen. Pierce's speech in favor of the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, made at Manchester, N. H., in 1850; a revival of the Foss, Fogg & Co. slander against Gen. Pierce, with the further assertion that the report made by Foss, of General Pierce's speech at New Boston, had not been contradicted at the time, nor until after Gen. Pierce's nomination—although, in fact, the Union Democrat did publish, one week after the appearance of Foss's report, an article contradicting it in toto, and this article has gone the rounds of the press. Kossuth came in for his share, though how he could be peculiarly connected with the Democratic party at the North, since, in fact, the New York Tribune, the leading Scott Abolition paper, also constituted itself the Kossuth organ *par excellence*, and not a single Democratic Representative from this State voted even for his reception, while some three Whigs from this State did.

A copy of the Cleveland Plaindealer was also paraded, and allusion made to the fact that Martin and John Van Buren support Gen. Pierce. This reference was made with the design of offsetting Gen. Scott's subservience to the Seward influence. We think Mr. Seward's illustration will fully meet this. Pierce cannot prevent these people from following him, and is not responsible for it; but Gen. Scott is not under any obligation to follow the Sewardites; and when he does so, as has been proven upon him, he is fully responsible. There is no harm in a dog following a man, but it is ridiculous for a man to follow a dog. These are about all the points of Mr. Miller's speech;—"all the rest is leather or prunella"—mere "fuss and feathers."

As regards the Brooke's affair, that has been so often gone over, that we almost hate to go over it again. It was a fundamental law of the District at the time of its session by Maryland and Virginia, that slaves should not be introduced; and this bill for the relief of Mr. Brooke was a special law to contravene this principle. It was a movement by Congress to interfere with slavery in the District on behalf of a private person, and thus break through the tacit agreement entered into with the ceding States, without the consent of those States and of the people of the District. Gen. Pierce voted against the bill on the principle of non-interference, upon which he has always acted, and which is now recognized by the whole South.

As to the presentation of a petition by General Pierce for the abolition of slavery in the District, in the United States Senate on the 21st of February, 1839, the record is now before us, together with the remarks of that gentleman upon the occasion:

Mr. Pierce presented the petition of George Gates and others, legal voters of the town of Antrim, New Hampshire, praying for the abolition of slavery in this District.

Mr. P. said that the memorial came to him, accompanied by a letter from a highly respectable clergyman, residing in his native country. The letter says: "Though we are aware that your views may not correspond with those of the petitioners, they have no doubt of your readiness to present a respectful petition coming from any portion of the citizens of New Hampshire."

"It is certainly no task to present the memorial, as I feel called in justice to my own convictions of duty, to comply with the request without expressing my deep regret that these petitioners, many of whom I am sure are actuated by pure motives, should so far mistake their own moral responsibilities, and the power and duty of Congress in relation to this subject."

"I do earnestly hope that every honest man, who has sincerely at heart the best interests of the slave and master, may no longer be governed by a blind zeal and impulse, but be led to examine this subject, so full of delicacy and danger, in all its bearings; and that, when called upon to lend their names and influence to the cause of agitation, they may remember that we live under a written constitution which is the panoply and protection of the South, as well as the North; that it covers the entire Union, and is equally a guarantee for the unimpaired enjoyment of the domestic institutions of all its parts; and I trust, further, that they will no longer close their eyes to the fact that, so far as those in whose welfare they express so much feeling are concerned, this foreign interference has been, and must inevitably continue to be, evil, and only evil. Having, on a former occasion, expressed my views somewhat at length, I will not detain you further than to notice an erroneous statement which has been made, and a thousand times repeated, with regard to my own course and that of the representatives of New Hampshire in both Houses of Congress. We have been charged with having denied the right of petition; and although the charge is wholly without foundation, I have no doubt that its frequent repetition, if it may have had an influence upon the minds of many honest and patriotic men, so far from having denied, we have uniformly asserted and maintained this right. But after declamation and argument had been exhausted on both sides of the question—after the memorials had been referred to a select committee during the twenty-fourth Congress, and an elaborate report sent forth to the American people—we thought it our duty to take such a course with petitions of this character as would enable Congress to proceed with the consideration of subjects of necessary and legitimate legislation. The whole question since that period has been one with regard to the disposition of memorials when received; and no denunciation or false representations will drive us from a course demanded alike by a regard for the proper and necessary legislation of Congress, the rights of the South, and the interests of the whole country. After the declarations which have been made from high sources during the present session, in both ends of the Capitol, I am encouraged to hope that the agitation of this question in New England, for political purposes, will cease; that there will be no more attempts to deceive and excite the people—we thought it our duty to take such a course with petitions of this character as would enable Congress to proceed with the consideration of subjects of necessary and legitimate legislation. The whole question since that period has been one with regard to the disposition of memorials when received; and no denunciation or false representations will drive us from a course demanded alike by a regard for the proper and necessary legislation of Congress, the rights of the South, and the interests of the whole country. 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Authorized Agents for the Journal.
JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N.C.
JOSEPH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JAMES H. KEMER, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MERRITT, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill, P. O., Lenoir county.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
OF New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. WM. R. KING,
OF Alabama.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, 22 DAY OF NOVEMBER.

Democratic Republican Electors.
For the State at Large, JAMES C. DOBBIN.
First District, WILLIAM H. THOMAS.
Second District, BURTON CRAIG.
Third District, WALTER L. LEAK.
Fourth District, ROBERT P. DICK.
Fifth District, ABRAHAM RENCHER.
Sixth District, L. O. B. BRANCH.
Seventh District, SAMUEL J. PERSON.
Eighth District, D. G. W. WARD.
Ninth District, THOMAS BRAGG.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."

"It is untrue that Gen. Pierce used any such language as is ascribed to him in the Independent Democrat," by Rev. Mr. Fos. — Union Democrat, Jan. 14th, 1852.

GREENLY'S OPINION OF SCOTT IN '48.

"Send a delegate to the Convention, if you can for Clay; if not for Clay, for Corwin; if not for Corwin, for Seward; if not for Seward, for Taylor; but last of all for Scott. Scott is a vain conceited coxcomb of a man. His brains—all that he has—are in his epaulets, and if he should be elected President, he would tear the Whig party into tatters in less than six months." — HORACE GREENLY.

WEEK'S OPINION OF SCOTT IN '48.

"In the character of Gen. Scott there is much, very much to commend and admire. But the mischief is, there is weakness in all he says or does about the Presidency. Immediately after the close of the campaign of 1840, he wrote a gratuitous letter, making himself a candidate, in which all sorts of unwise things were said to return and plague his friends if he should be a candidate. And since that time, with a faculty which seizes upon men who are bewildered in gazing at the White House, he has been suffering his pen to do him the honors achieved by his sword."

— THURLOW WOOD.

HENRY CLAY'S OPINION OF MILITARY MEN.

"BETTER THAT WAR, PESTILENCE AND FAMINE SHOULD SWEEP OVER THE LAND, THAN THAT A MILITARY CHIEFTAIN SHOULD BE ELECTED TO THE PRESIDENCY." — HENRY CLAY.

Extract from Gen. Scott's letter to Dr. Atkinson.
"I AM PERSUADED THAT IT IS A MORAL OBLIGATION OF MASTERS AND SLAVEHOLDERS TO EMPLOY ALL MEANS NOT INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE SAFETY OF BOTH COLORED, TO DEGRADATE SLAVERY, EVEN TO EXTERRINATION!"

SCOTT ON ANTI-SLAVERIES.
"Though opposed to incorporating with us any district densely populated with the Mexican race, I should be most happy to fraternize with our north-eastern neighbors."

"Let not our people be deceived by the bragging declarations of Mr. Mangum, that Gen. Scott is the only available candidate. If it be so, what but the support of the SEWARD faction at the NORTH makes it so? And that is a motive which should influence a Southern man to go for him? On the contrary, it is quite a sufficient motive for opposing him to the last." — BY. Observer, April 27, 1852.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Dated Washington, D. C., Oct. 15, 10.30 a. m.
Pennsylvania has gone for the Democrats by ten to twelve thousand; Ohio, by more than fifteen thousand; Indiana by twelve thousand, and Baltimore City by thirty-six hundred.

Whigs in despair. Democrats exulting.

Election Returns.

The returns from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana are as yet too indefinite to state the precise result with any accuracy, and nothing is certain beyond the fact that these States have gone for the Democrats by considerable majorities.

The contradiction in the telegraphic despatches arises from the fact that different votes are taken as the test, and in the multiplicity of candidates running. Some, both Democrats and Whigs, run ahead of their respective tickets. In Philadelphia city and county there is a Whig gain on the local elections, but on the State and Congressional vote there is a considerable Democratic gain. The State has gone Democratic upon the general ticket by ten to twelve thousand majority, as will be seen by our telegraphic despatch just received. The Congressional delegation will stand about as it did before. There may be a Whig gain of one member.

In Ohio the Democrats have gained as compared with the last Presidential election, when Cass carried the State by a large majority. The reported Whig gains are upon the last Governor's election, when Wood (Dem.) carried the State by 29,000. — Our despatch states the Democratic majority in Ohio at more than 15,000.

Indiana has, as usual, gone Democratic by about twelve thousand majority.

The Democrats have carried Baltimore city by a majority of 3,684, being over nine hundred greater than that of Gov. Lowe, who carried the State of Maryland by more than three thousand.

Daily Journal, 15th inst.

The Elections.—The Definite Result.

The results in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana are now placed beyond the possibility of a doubt. A rumour was circulated here on Saturday evening last, which also appeared in the Baltimore Sun of the same morning, to the effect that a recent despatch had cut down the Democratic majority in Ohio to between four and six thousand. The following is the real despatch upon which this mistaken rumour was founded:

BUFFALO, Oct. 15.—Reliable despatches received here from Cleveland, in regard to the Ohio election, say that the Democratic majority of 1851 which was 26,000, will be reduced from five to six thousand votes in consequence of whig gains. By some it is thought that it will still further be reduced.

This implies a cutting down of the Democratic majority from 26,000 to 20,000, some 5,000 or 6,000 being taken off by whig gains; indeed, a despatch dated Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 16, 5 p. m., places the Democratic majority on the popular vote at eighteen to twenty thousand. The congressional delegation stands 12 Democrats, 7 Whigs and 2 free-soilers.

As fuller returns come in from Pennsylvania they serve to swell the Democratic majority which will probably reach as high a figure as that in Ohio. There are strong reasons to believe that the Democrats have gained instead of lost a member in this State, in which case the delegation will stand 16 Democrats and 9 Whigs.

The following tells the story for Indiana:

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 16.—In forty counties Wright (for Governor) gained 4,584 over his vote of 1850, and is elected by at least 20,000. Democratic ticket about 8,000 votes behind Wright. Ten Democrats and one Whig Congressmen. Legislature largely Democratic.

Hail Down that Flag!

The Whobetteries, in Wilmington, we are glad to see, are concluded to take Mr. Graham's name from their ticket and substitute that of Mr. Jenkins in its place. This is a very properly demanded should have been done in the first instance.

We perceive, by the way, in the "Journal" account of this proceeding, that Gen. McRae, President of the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Company, is represented as having "advised one reason

which should be null Eastern Carolina, who Scott ticket because Mr. Graham, who is a Whig, is a ham. The General said, he always had been a Whig, and to this section of the State on the subject of the improvement—has been, like Gen. McRae, a Virginian in all his feelings, and antagonistic to the Cape Fear region and interest. There must be some mistake about this. We cannot believe that a gentleman of Mr. McRae's standing could have made any such assertion. We await confirmation of the fact; and, if confirmed, we pledge ourselves to disprove the declaration, and to prove that if any man in North Carolina is entitled to the credit of being an ardent and sincere improvement man, and of having been a peculiar friend of "the Cape Fear region and interest," that man is William A. Graham.

Raleigh Register, 9th inst.

We would refer the Register to an article upon this subject in our "Daily" issue of the 11th inst. That article Gen. McRae has seen, and endorses its statements in regard to Mr. Graham's opposition to this section; and the General knows personally what he stated at the Webster meeting. We speak by authority. If the Register has the proof, about which it vaunts, it had better present them. We have the proofs for all, and more than all that we have asserted. The Journals of the Legislature, and Governor Graham's own words, sustain us. We regret the mixing up of a private citizen's name in a newspaper controversy; but the facts are just as we stated them, and the Register may do its best,—it cannot alter them.

"Hon. W. S. Ashe was enthusiastically called for and responded in a brief but telling manner. He stated a fact of which Hon. Joseph P. Caldwell, a Whig Congressman from this State, had informed him. Mr. Caldwell had heard that two sets of documents were sent out by the Scott committee at Washington—one set intended for the South charging Gen. Pierce with being a Free Soiler—another set intended for the North charging him to be a Whig. He went to the room himself—he saw the two sets of documents with his own eyes—he was convinced—he cannot support Scott—he cannot assist a man who resorts to such means to carry his point. These documents are sent out from the Frank of Truman Smith of Connecticut, and Edward Stanley of North Carolina." — Phil Journal.

"We have long suspected that here is another case of something not much better than the forgery against Gen. Scott. The Journal knows how, by adding something here and omitting something there, to make a speech mean exactly the reverse of what the speaker said. If it thus misrepresented Mr. Banks's speech, and published a forgery against Gen. Scott, need it scruple to manufacture a speech for Mr. Ashe?" — Fayetteville Obs.

There is a word of three letters, in the language, which, more properly than any other would characterize the insinuations of the Observer, but as Gen. Scott fairly monopolized it in his Columbus speech, we content ourselves with saying that the course of the Observer is ungentlemanly and unworthy in the extreme. That, however, shall not prevent our setting Messrs. Ashe and Caldwell right upon an immaterial point, out of which the Observer, with its characteristic unfairness, would, no doubt, try to make some capital. Mr. Caldwell went to the folding-room himself—asked to see the two documents—the Washington Era, Abolitionist, proving General Pierce a pro-slavery man, and "The Contrast," charging him with being an abolitionist. They were shown to him. He enquired of the officers of the folding-room whom they were folded for—he was answered "for Hon. Truman Smith and Hon. Edward Stanley!" These are the chief frankers of the Scott central committee whose contradictory documents flood the North and the South.

Arrival of the Illinois.
The steamship Illinois, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on the 15th, with 300 passengers, \$1,600,000 in gold, and San Francisco dates to the 15th of September.

There is very little of importance in the news by this arrival. Large bodies of overland emigrants had arrived at different points in California. Another rich gold mine had been discovered at Mission Point. Col. Ransom and C. C. Macey, of the Surveying Department, had arrived at Los Angeles. A great fire had occurred at Nevada; the National Hotel, Adams' Express Office, and other buildings, were destroyed. Advice from the Sandwich Islands state that the fever had abated at Honolulu. The Maine Liquor Law was being agitated among the Islanders.

For the Journal.
Mr. Fulton.—As I did not see you among the crowd of Scott men (?) over the Railroad last night, I am fearful that your readers will not be informed of the sayings and doings of that very enthusiastic assemblage.

To rescuse from oblivion that portion of the proceedings that I am apprehensive the Scott organ in our town will not do justice to, I attempt a description. The auditory numbered (counting boys and all) about 80, thirty of whom, I suppose, will be entitled to a vote in November. The first speech or two—some of the old sort—"Chippewa," "Lundy's Lane," &c., were paraded as "confirmation strong," that the Whig candidate was qualified for the office to which a portion of the Southern Whig, and all the Northern Sevierites seek to elevate him.

One of the speakers introduced, became quite excited, and like the army in Flanders, "swore terribly." Alluding to Gen'l Pierce, he asked triumphantly, "D—m him, who is he?" and the chaste company, in "show him up," will have to be whippersnappers in your ear,—twont do for your columns. This, however, like all the rest, was loudly applauded.

The closing speech, by Mr. ———, "capped the climax." This gentleman being loudly called for, made an ineffectual effort to mount the stump; the "Pioneer" of the Club seeing the dilemma in which he was placed, rushed to the rescue, and taking him in his arms, stood him up on the platform. His appearance was greeted with enthusiastic huzzas.

As soon as he could assume a "perpendicular," he laid down his hat, and commenced as follows:—"Gentlemen, I know what I'm 'bout, danged if I don't." (Applause.) "I ain't got much to say," (applause and cries of "go on," "go on.") "It's a Whig." (Enthusiastic cheering.) "I goes for Scott." (Tremendous applause!!)

At this juncture, a voice was heard, exclaiming:—"Fall into ranks," "fall into ranks," and a rubadub was sounded on the drum. The orator observing this movement, "fired with indignation," and in thunder tones, asked for a "fair chance." Sandy voices in the crowd—"Oh hear him—he's for Scott and Graham;" "give him a chance." Some of his friends knowing what was brought out a suspicious looking bottle, which the speaker shook violently, and pronounced—"Empty, by G—d," and tumbled from the stand in disgust.

Thus ended the "Fuss and Feather" demonstration in "Texas."

Wilmington, Oct. 15th, 1852.

A lady, a friend of ours, had occasion to take a conveyance for a few miles, from a point on the Erie Railroad. Among the passengers was a graceless personage, who amused himself and annoyed the other passengers very much by singing, or rather forth fragments of negro melodies, and such like choice musical bits. All at once he struck him that his performance was very bad.

"Ladies," he remarked to a lady, "praise my singing!"

The lady replied, "I don't like it."

"I don't like it," she said, "but I don't like to see a man who can sing so well, and who is so much liked by the ladies, to be so much disliked by the ladies."

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ment was by Judge Scott. A good many constitutional questions were raised and discussed with marked ability, particularly the clause in our constitution relative to the installation of the Governor. I think that it was clearly proved by precedent, and correct construction of the constitution, that the Governor elect can be installed before the 1st of January; that is he can be qualified before and enter upon the duties of his office on the 29th of December, and Gov. Morehead on the thirty-first of December.

The point raised by Gov. Reid in his message to the Council in regard to the Senatorial districts being held off the first session after the year eighteen fifty, and was also discussed. I think it is clear, in fact there seems to be no doubt of it among the members, that this is a Session within the meaning of the Constitution; consequently the Legislature could not have adjourned sine die without laying off the Senatorial Districts. They had taken a recess to take a certain day. If they had done that, the members would have been compelled to have gone home on their own expense. They have now entered upon the various legislative duties of the regular session. It is the general impression that they will be here until January, as there is a great deal of business to be done.

The standing committees were announced yesterday, and various bills referred to them. Mr. Love of Haywood, introduced a bill, which he terms a free fighting bill, to permit all the good citizens of the State to have their rights without having to pay for them in Court. Col. McDugald, of Bladen, introduced a similar bill to Mr. Love's, but confined to his county. The bill enacts that Grand Jurists shall not find true bills, unless through information by ostensible prosecutors.

I had the pleasure of hearing the Hon. Edward Stanley last night address the Scott and Graham Club. Mr. Stanley has recently been travelling in the Northern States, in company with Gov. Johnston and other free soilers; he gave in his political experience in those States. I must confess that I was considerably disappointed in his speech. Gen. Winslow and Mr. Banks, of Fayetteville, undoubtedly excel him on a stump speech. I do not think his speech produced much impression among the Whigs—not even as much as Col. McDugald's did last week, who is quite a tyro in political life.

The Whigs in this city are trying to get up some enthusiasm, but I believe that in their meetings they only extract applause from the boys.

Considering that the Legislature is in session, Raleigh for the last few days has presented quite a gloomy appearance. I presume it is on account of the death of Mr. Haywood, who was connected with so many persons of its place. Truly is his death a sad bereavement to his family.

The subject of abolishing County Courts has been introduced into the House of Commons, and referred to the committee on the Judiciary. A good many of the members think it will be carried. Mr. Phelps, of Orange, has introduced a bill to divide up the whole of North Carolina into white population, which was referred to the committee on Education. So I presume the whole subject of Common Schools will be discussed during the session. A bill has also been introduced by Mr. Wheeler, in regard to the arrangement of the Electoral and Senatorial Districts. No action has yet been taken on it. I will now close for the present.

Yours, &c. BRUTUS.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Oct. 13th, 1852.
Dear Sirs:—In the Senate to-day, the bill from the House for the repeal of the 25th sec. 52d chap. Revised Statutes, was read and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Boyd introduced a resolution, which was adopted, proposing to raise a joint committee of one member from each Senatorial District, to whom shall be referred the subject of laying off the Senatorial Districts, and the apportionment of the Representatives in the House.

The Senate session to-day was very short. The House has gotten fairly to work. A host of bills were presented to-day; among them, a bill by Mr. Dobbin to incorporate the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road Company. A bill by Mr. Carmichael to repeal in part a bill passed in 48-49, entitled "An act to secure the purchasers of lands sold under execution." Mr. Strange a bill to amend the 50th chap. Revised Statutes, concerning landings and inspectors for the town of Wilmington. Mr. Leach a bill to ascertain the will of the freemen of North Carolina as to the call of a Convention—making it the duty of County Courts, at first term after first of March, 1853, to appoint inspectors to hold election on the first Thursday in August, 1853, for Convention or No Convention. Ordered to be printed. Mr. Webb a bill to appoint Tax Collectors for North Carolina; salary to be a percentage hereafter to be fixed.

Mr. Brooks a bill for the repeal of a bill for the better organization of Courts of Peace and Quarter Sessions of Pasquotank. Mr. Dobbin, a bill to change name of Deep River and Cape Fear Navigation Company, to Brothers Steamboat Co. Rules suspended, passed three readings. Mr. Strange, a bill to incorporate the True Brothers Society in the town of Wilmington. Mr. George, bill to compensate the Jurors in the County of Columbus.

Leave of absence for 10 days, on motion of Mr. Stubbs, was granted R. J. Wynne, of Hyde.

Mr. Lander, a bill to qualify and explain duty of Grand Jurors. A fierce debate on this bill occurred between Mr. Dargan and Mr. Lander.

I believe I have given you the heads of all the bills which can interest your readers. The Whigs are quite as quarrelsome as they are in the Legislature. They say, if they continue in session, it will be contrary to the constitution; and if they adjourn, the same difficulty presents itself; if they believe they will have no authority to meet again this year. I am not surprised at this dilemma—they have been in a "strange way" for 12 months, and another 12 months will find them "just now" in the same way.

Duncan K. McRae, Esq., of Wilmington, is in our City.

RALEIGH, Oct. 14th, 1852.

DEAR SIRS:—We are at work in the Legislature trying to adjust the Whig men determined to have a new Constitution, if it is only that of a very economical. A motion was made in the Senate to-day, from the Whig side of the house, to adjourn from and after to-morrow, 'till 3d Monday in November, but the motion did not prevail. Again, we hear from them in the shape of a resolution, to adjourn on the 1st Monday in December; and after considerable debate the resolution was adopted, 33 for, and 13 against it. The Resolution was sent to the House, and the House took immediate action on it—discussed it for an hour, and finally laid it on the table 'till 2d Monday in November.

Mr. Bynum introduced a bill for encouraging the investment of capital in Mining and manufacturing. Mr. Lure, from the same source, introduced a bill, to whom was referred, the bill to amend the 25th sec. 52d chap. Revised Statutes, reported the bill back, and recommended its rejection.

Mr. Brogren introduced a resolution, which was adopted, to ascertain from the Treasurer, the amount of stock held by the State in incorporations, and bonds, &c. with reference, he said, to ascertain the ability of the State to pay the same.

Mr. Bynum introduced a resolution, instructing the Judiciary committee to prepare and report a bill providing, 1st, for dividing the State into ten judicial districts, and assigning to the three additional districts the present three Judges of the Supreme Court. 2d, for abolishing all the jurisdiction now possessed and exercised by the present Judges of the Supreme Court, and conferring the same upon the ten Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity; said tribunal to be styled the Supreme Court of North Carolina. [Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.] I apprehend that much trouble to the State is to grow out of this resolution, a long discussion, and its final rejection.

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supporting a boom-commission of \$500,000.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiry, I have the honor to inform you that the Convention held in Baltimore in June last, and knowing the fact that certain portions of its proceedings are the subjects of daily misrepresentation, I have addressed you this communication with a view of ascertaining your recollection of certain matters that transpired during the sitting of the Convention. You were selected by the delegates from North Carolina to represent our State on a committee on resolutions, and I should be pleased to learn from you the manner in which that portion of the platform in relation to the slavery question was incorporated in the series of resolutions reported by that committee. I also desire to be informed if the resolutions as agreed upon and reported by the committee met with any opposition from the members of that committee representing non-slaveholding States. Our opponents have been in the habit of misrepresenting the platform by the false and to the formation and adoption of the platform by the late Democratic Convention, and therefore these inquiries are made, an early answer to which is earnestly solicited.

Very truly, your friend, &c.
THO. RUFFIN.

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